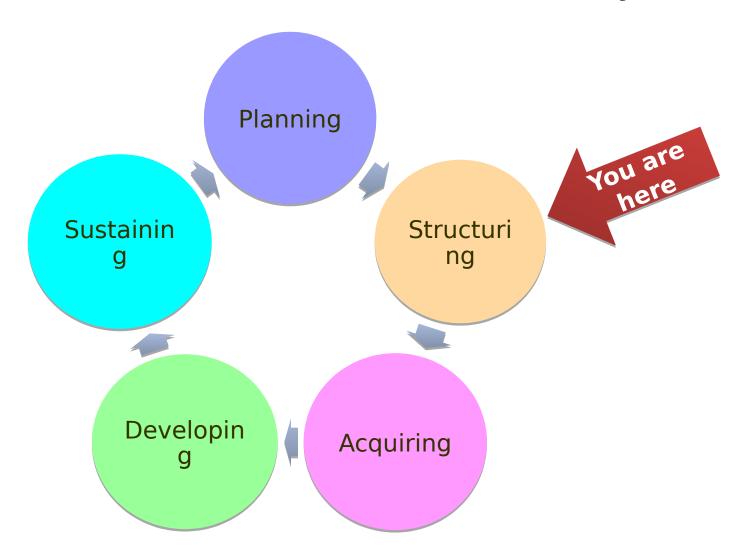


MODULE 2

Structuring



CHRM Life Cycle





Objectives

- After completion of this lesson, you will be able to:
- Identify your classification responsibilities
- Define the major pay systems
- Describe the key classification concepts
- List 3 formats for position descriptions
- Compare duties to classification criteria
- Describe NSPS classification architecture
- Make a basic Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) determination



Your Classification Responsibilities

Job Analysis

standards

- Compare duties to classification
 - Analyze job duties

Classificati on Decisions

FLSA designation

• Pay plan, title, series, grade

New Standards

PD accuracy, format

• Impact on title, series, grade



Your Job & Organizational Design Responsibilities

Use the lowest grades feasible to accomplish the mission

Provide for career progression whenever possible

Eliminate excessive layers of supervision

Avoid miss-assignments



Responsibilities

What does the CPAC do?

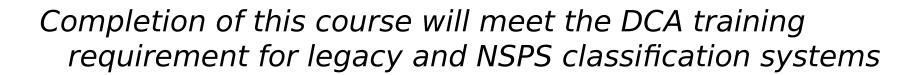
- Provides HR advice
- Verifies PD format/classification accuracy
- Raises issues if necessary
- Provides a classification advisory opinion if significant disagreements arise
- Makes FLSA determination for non-NSPS positions
- ☐ Finalizes the action for processing



Classification Authority

Delegation of Classification Authority (DCA)

- ☐ Authority cascades down from ACOMs to Commanders/Directors
- Can be further delegated to lowest level
- Requires certified training
- Delegation is issued in writing
- Some of you may be delegated this authority

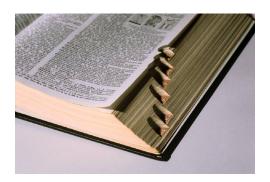


For more info on DCA, go to http://www.chra.army.mil/TMD/cpoc dl.htm



Webster defines classification as:

"A systematic arrangement in groups or categories according to established criteria"





IMPORTANT REFERENCES

Position Classification Standards

Classifiers Handbook

Introduction to Position Classification Standards

CPOL, PERMISS



ACTIVITY

Exploring references on the internet

- ► Position Classification Standards
- ➤Classifiers Handbook
- Introduction to Position Classification
- >CPOL, PERMISS

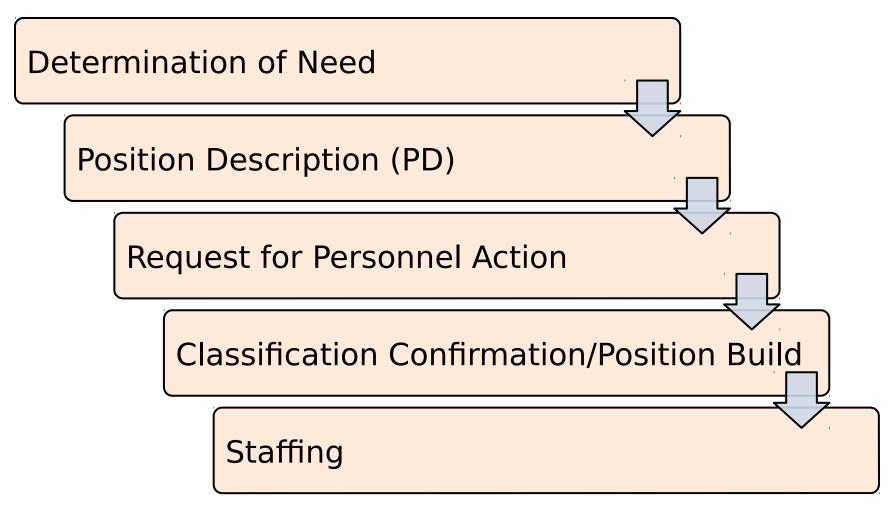


www.opm.gov

www.cpol.army.mil



Classification Stages





Pay Systems

3 Major Pay Systems

- ☐ General Schedule (GS)
 - ✓ 15 grades
 - ✓ World wide base salary, locality differe
- ☐ Federal Wage System (FWS)
 - ✓ 3 categories WG (nonsupervisory), WL (leader), WS (supervisory)
 - ✓ Locality rates are developed by OSD, Wage and Salary Division
- □ National Security Personnel System
 - ✓ Broad bands that group GS grades
 - ✓ Pay for performance





Pay Systems

<u>Personnel Demonstration Projects</u>:

- □ DoD Civilian Acquisition Workforce (AcqDemo)
 - Feb 1999
- ☐ Army Scientific & Technical Laboratory Demos
 - ✓ Aviation & Missile RDE Sept 1997
 - ✓ Army Research Lab Mar 1998
 - ✓ Medical Research & Materiel Cmd Jun 1998
 - ✓ Engineer R&D Center Sept 1998
 - ✓ Comm/Electronics Cmd May 2002





Two Types of Work

- White collar (General Schedule)
- ☐ Blue collar (Federal Wage Syste

<u>General Schedule - 5 types</u>

- Professional
- Administrative
- ☐ **T**echnical PATCO
- □ **C**lerical
- □ **O**ther





KEY CONCEPTS

Titling

Major Duty

Regular and Recurring

Grade-Controlling

Position vs. Person



Titling

- ☐ GS and FWS titles are normally specified by OPM
- □ When no titles are specified, agencies may develop
- ☐ Titling guidance found in OPM's Introduction to Position Classification
- □ NSPS titles are specified in NSPS classification guidance



Major Duty

- ☐ Represents basic reason for position
 - ✓In GS at least 25% of employee's time OR
 - ✓ Requires significant knowledge, skill or ability that would affect recrui

Regular And Recurring

- ☐ Not emergency
- □ Not acting in the absence of
- ☐ Typically scheduled (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly)
- ☐ This concept is grade controlling for FWS positions, but use caution if % of time is low



Grade-controlling

- ☐ Work which supports the grade or pay level of the position
- ☐ For GS, must be at least 25 % of employee's time
- ☐ For FWS must be *regular and recurring*
- ☐ For NSPS must be regular and frequent

Position Vs. Person

- ☐ In staffing, *employee qualifications* are considered
- ☐ In classification, **position requirements** are considered
- □ Classify the duties of a position, not the skills/knowledge of the employee



Standards and Guides

Classification Standards

- ☐ Published by OPM
- ☐ Based on Title 5
- ☐ Provide for criteria to determine pay system, title, series, and grade

3 Types

- ☐ Narrative Occupational (some GS, FWS, NSPS)
- ☐ Factor Evaluation System (FES) GS only
- Others (usually a point system of some kind)

PDs are written in the format of the grade controlling standard





Position Descriptions

Writing Position Descriptions

- Don't reinvent the wheel
- ☐ Look at current PDs within your organization
- Use FASCLASS to find a PD for a similar organization that describes the duties you need performed
- □ Don't copy or cite a PD just because it has the grade you desire

DUTIES DRIVE THE GRADE



Position Descriptions

FASCLASS

- ☐ FASCLASS is the repository for all PDs within the Army
- ☐ By placing the PD in FASCLASS and authorizing an RPA, the manager certifies
 - ✓ The accuracy of the information describing the position and its requirements
- ☐ For NSPS positions, indicate the GS-grade equivalent and include on the PD when placing in FASCLASS



PD Formats

Formats

Follow the format of the grade controlling standard

- ☐ Narrative GS
 - ✓ Supervisory Controls
 - ✓ Major Duties, followed by: Performs Other Duties as Assigned
- ☐ Factor Evaluation System (FES)
 - ✓ Major Duties or Duties, followed by: Performs Other Duties as Assigned
 - √9 Factors, including the levels and associated points





PD Formats

Formats (continued)

- ☐ Federal Wage System (FWS)
 - ✓ Major Duties
 - ✓ Skills and Knowledge
 - ✓ Responsibility
 - ✓ Physical Effort
 - ✓ Working Conditions





Narrative Classification Criteria

Generally 2 Factors

- Nature of Assignment
- Level of Responsibility

Some have additional factors

-personal contacts, mental demands
-nature and range of assigned cases
- ...control over the work



FES Classification Criteria

- ☐ All factors are the same regardless of occupation
- ☐ Each factor contains 2 or more levels
- ☐ Each level is assigned points
- ☐ Grade determined by a conversion scale

9 Factors

- 1. Knowledge Required by the position
- 2. Supervisory Controls
- 3. Guidelines
- 4. Complexity
- 5. Scope and Effect
- 6. Personal contacts; Purpose of contacts
- 7. Physical Demands; Work Environment





FWS Classification Criteria

- Non-supervisory (no points)
- Leader (no points)
- Supervisor (factors, levels, and points)

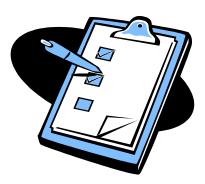
Non-supervisory - 4 Factors

- ☐ Skills and Knowledge
- Responsibility
- Physical Effort
- Working Conditions

<u>Leader</u> - Basically, 1 grade higher than work led

<u>Superviso</u>r – 3 Factors

- ☐ Nature of Supervisory Responsibility
- Level of Work Supervised
- Scope of Work Operations Supervised





Application of standards requires critical thinking and judgment



- ☐ Your job is to compare the duties of the position to the criteria described in the OPM standard
- ☐ Positions are compared to established criteria, not other positions



Exercise 1



- 1. Read the duties in the PD
- 2. Read the factors levels described in the PD
- 3. Compare to the factor levels in the classification standard and determine which factor level is most appropriate
- 4. Be prepared to explain your decision





<u>Overview</u>

- ☐ Title 5, Chapter 51 was waived
- ☐ Career Groups, Pay Schedules, and Pay Bands replace current GS architecture
- NSPS simplifies classification
- □ NSPS has its own classification standards
- ☐ FLSA provisions NOT waived
- Classification appeal rights preserved

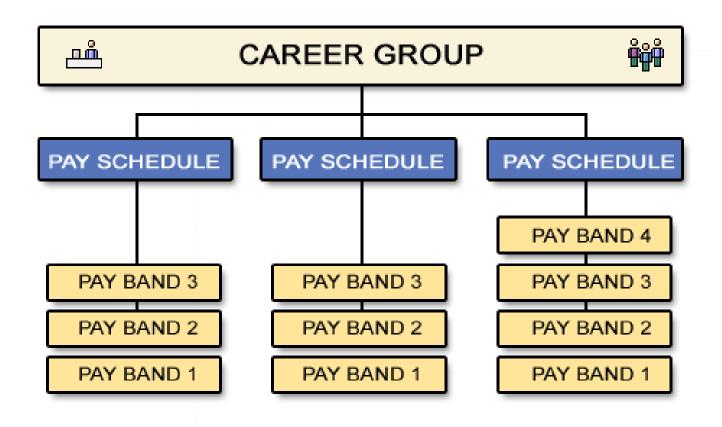


GS vs. NSPS Classification

GS	NSPS
Occupational Family	Career Group
Pay Plan	Pay Schedule
Title	Title
Grade	Pay Band
Occupational Series (#)	Occupational Series (#)
Over 400 OPM GS Classification Standards	15 NSPS Classification Standards



Classification Architecture





Career Groups And Pay Schedules

STANDARD

- Professional/Analytical (YA)
- Tech/Support (YB)
- Supervisor/Manager (YC)
- Student Employment (YP)*

71% of DoD workforce

MEDICAL

- Physician/Dentist (YG)
- Professional (YH)
- Tech/Support (YI)
- Supervisor/Manager (YJ)

4% of DoD workforce

ENGINEERING & SCIENTIFIC

- Professional (YD)
- Tech/Support (YE)
- Supervisor/Manager (YF)

19% of DoD workforce

INVESTIGATIVE & PROTECTIVE SERVICES

- Investigative (YK)
- Fire Protection (YL)
- Police/Guard (YM)
- Supervisor/Manager (YN)



Pay Bands

Pay Band	Prof/Analytic al	Tech/Support	Supervisory
1	Entry & Developmenta	Entry & Developmenta I or Journey	Supervises PB 1
2	Journey	Journey	Supervises PB 2
3	Expert/ Program Mgr	Journey/Expert	Manager
4		Unusual (super) Expert	



NSPS Classification

Exercise 2: Refer to Chart 32. Find the correct career group (CG) and pay schedule(PS) for the following occupations

OCCUPATION	CG/PS	OCCUPATION	CG/PS
BIOLOGIST		BUDGET TECH	
SUPV CHEMIST		SECRETARY	
ENGINEERING TECH		GUARD	
AUDITOR		NURSE	
SUPV HR SPECIALIST		CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR	



NSPS Classification Review - 3 Steps

What type of position do I need?

1

SUPERVISOR
SELECTS TYPE OF
OCCUPATION

Select
appropriate
Career Group
and Pay
Schedule

NSPS DEFINES CAREER GROUP & PAY SCHEDULE BASED ON OCCUPATION

Do I need entry level, full perf, or expert? Do I have funding? What is impact on my organization?

SUPERVISOR SELECTS
PAY BAND LEVEL

3



What Is Fair Labor Standards Act?

- □ Provides minimum standards for both wages and overtime entitlement, and spells out administrative procedures which work time must be compe
- ☐ Two categories:
 - ✓ Exempt: NOT covered by FLSA overtime and minimum wage provisions
 - ✓ Nonexempt: COVERED by FLSA overtime and minimum wage provisions



FLSA Provisions

- □ Exempt means premium pay (e.g. OT) is covered under the rules of 5 CFR Part 550 ✓ Special rules exist for NSPS exempt employees
- □ Nonexempt means premium pay is covered under the rules of 5 CFR Part 551

Employees are presumed to be<u>nonexempt</u> unless proven to meet the exemption criteria



FLSA Provisions

4 PRIMARY EXEMPTIONS

Executive (supervisors/manage rs)

Administrative

Professional

Foreign



FLSA Provisions

Some Nonexempt Rules:

- Nonexempt employees may request compensatory time, but <u>cannot</u> be ordered to take it
- "Suffer or Permit" provision Any work a nonexempt employee performs is counted as work:
 - Supervisor need not order or authorize
 - Sufficient that supervisor has reason to believe work was performed
 - Note: Some travel/training time also considered hours of work



FLSA Designations

- ☐ Always nonexempt
 - ✓ Nonsupervisory GS-1 through GS-8
 - ✓ NSPS Pay Bands 1 and 2 for Technician/Support po
 - ✓ Trainees
 - √ WGs and WLs
- □ Other positions require application of FLSA exemption tests found in 5 CFR 551



FLSA Determinations

Activity:

- 1. List 3-5 positions you supervise
- 2. Identify whether the positions are exempt or
 - non-exempt from FLSA.
- 3. Share your responses with the class



Classification Appeals

EMPLOYEES MAY APPEAL:

Pay Plan Pay Schedule

Grade or pay band

Title Occupational Series or Code

Supervisory Status

EMPLOYEES MAY NOT APPEAL:

Classification of a proposed position or one to which the employee is not officially assigned

Classification of a position to which an employee is detailed or temporarily promoted

Classification standards

WHERE TO APPEAL

GS and NSPS employees can appeal directly to OPM or to Civilian Personnel Management Service (CPMS)

FWS employees must appeal first to CPMS, then to OPM



Classification Review

You have learned:

- ☐ About 3 major pay systems
- Key job evaluation concepts
- ☐ There are 3 types of standards and guides
- ☐ There are 3 types of PD formats
- How to compare duties to classification criteria
- NSPS classification architecture
- What exempt and non-exempt means
- Classification appeals

